TO-DAY

MODEL

Will place on sale 400 Boys' Knee Pants Suits, ages 4 to 14, at

Twelve different styles to select from, and many of them all Wool. We challenge anyone to show anything like them under \$5.00.

MODEL

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE

ALL ABOUT THE BASE-BALL TRAIN. It is seldom new arrangements work so smoothly as the train we put on to the Ball Park on April 20.

There was some little delay on account of the meeting of trains the first two days, but now we have a telegraph operator at Seventh street, and the ball train runs without detention.

By this train you reach the Ball Park in ten min-utes from the Union Depot, eight minutes from Wash-ington street, three squares west of Bates House, six minutes from North-street depot.

Returning, you reach Washington street in six min-

Returning, you reach Washington street in six minutes; Union Depot in eight minutes.

You save time. You avoid dust, and you are sure of a seat to ride in, and you are landed within less than one square of the Ball Park entrance.

The fare is 5 cents one way, or 10 cents round trip.

At Kankakee ticket-office, corner of Washington and Meridian streets, you can secure train tickets, admission tickets to park and reserved seats for grand-

At Union Depot you can secure the same accommodations, and on the train will be an agent, who will sell you train tickets and admission tickets to Ball Park. Thus you can go right into the gate when you reach the park. You avoid the crush that has made it so unpleasant to purchase admission tickets at the

Train leaves Union Depot 3 p. m. Washington street, two squares west of State-house, North-street depot, 3:03 p. m. SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our BASE-BALL TRAIN DEPARTS 3 P. M.

Depart 4:00am Arrive 10:45am	10:45am 11:45am	3:55pm 5:19pm	6:36pm 10:50pm
Depart Arrive.		4:00mm	3:45pm 10:50pm
Depart 7:10am		5:31pm 3:35pm	11:20pm 6:20pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars,

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corper Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THE EDGAR THOMSON STRIKE.

It Is Formally Declared Off-The Knights to Be Recognized in the Mill.

PITTSBURG. May 4.—The strikers at the Edgar Thomson steel-works held a meeting to-day and resolved to declare the strike off. Great indignation was expressed on account of those who had broken ranks and returned to work, and a resolution was passed that all of these men should be considered "black sheep." After the meeting had adjourned, Master Workman Doyle was seen by a reporter. He said that it was clearly understood that the Knights of Labor should hereafter, as heretofore, be recognized in the mill; that the mill committee would have cognizance of all grievances, and have their voices as usual in the settlement of the same. "The decision to return to work," said Mr. Doyle, "is no surrender on the part of the Knights, as far as their organization is concerned. We have retreated intact, not in disorder, and the Knights of Labor will be as strong, if not stronger, in the fature at the Edgar Thomson steel-works than it has been in the past." A scramble for the places still vacant is now in progress, and by Monday the works will be running double turn. The Pinkerton guards will be withdrawn at once.

Dr. Wagner's Unique Will.

Louisville, Ky., May 4.—Dr. Everett Wagner, an eccentric physician, living near Edmonton, Metcalf county, Kentucky, left the follow-

By the grace of God, amen. I, Everett A. Wag-ner, being of sound mind and disposing memory, and realizing the uncertainties of life, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking any former

I have lived a secluded life, and for that reason I suppose I have not accumulated as much of this world's goods as might have been, but my beloved relatives, knowing that I am about to die, and believing me, as they have heretofore called me, a miser, suppose my wealth very large. Although up to this time they have shunned me almost entirely, they cannot now do too much for me, and nearly every one of them has visited me in these, my last hours, and given me a gentle hint that they would like to have a small trinket of some kind by which to remember their beloved relative. On account of their former treatment and their gentle hints, I now take this method of satisfying their desires, and by this my last will and testament, I will and bequeath to them as fol-

First-I give to my beloved brother, Napoleon Bonaparte Wagner, my left hand and arm. Second-I give to my beloved brother, George W. Wagner, my right hand and arm.

Similarly he disposes of ears, nose, etc., to other relatives, and says if any be forgotten the dissecting surgeon shall supply the lack-"first come, first served. The remains are to be buried in the potter's field, and the executor and surgeon each are to have \$500. The residue of his estate is to go to public charities in Metcalf county. The estate is worth \$12,000.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

SATURDAY-Warmer, fair weather.

STRUCK OUT: Those who try to compete with THE WHEN in furnishing spring goods to the millions.

WHY? Because the conditions don't exist. We are manufacturers, and anticipating a large trade we sent CAR-LOADS OF SPRING OVERCOATS to our Delivery Depot in Indi-

There they are. They have got to go. We have put a price on them that will make them go. The proof of it is

THE GRAND RUSH Which we have had for Spring Overcoats. The \$5 Overcoat catches nearly everybody. Then there is the \$8.50 silk-faced, and the \$11.50 silk-lined, and the swell-top style, the

EVERYBODY SATISFIED! In the grand throng that crowds the store everybody finds something which makes him declare that it is THE GREATEST CLOTH-ING STORE ON EARTH.

Our Leaders for This Week: 150 Black Embroidered Fichus from \$1.39 to \$5. 200 Black Cashmere Shawls from \$1.25

The above are all new, and we have marked them at a small profit to insure a 400 pairs Lace Curtains to be added to

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE 37 East Washington Street.

BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Unconfirmed Report that the Plumed Knight Has Consented the Use of His Name. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—The Times will publish to-morrow the following special telegram from New York, which it will indorse as coming direct from a most authentic source:

"I have entirely reliable information that the friends of Blaine have, within the last three days, received direct from him his assent to an aggressive movement for his renomination for President, and the assurance that if nominated in the face of his Florence letter of declination, he will not feel at liberty to decline. A general and systematic effort has been made by Blaine's closest friends, such as Chairman Jones, William Walter Phelps, Whitelaw Reid, Charles Emory Smith, and others, for two months past, to get Blaine into the attitude of a passive candidate. The Washington conference was only part of the varied methods by which in-fluences had been brought to bear upon Blaine, and the publication of his portrait, freshly taken from life in Italy and issued by Judge this week, was decided on more than a month ago as the starting point for the avowed effort to make Blaine the candidate. Every possible pressure has been put upon Blaine to get from him the direct assurance that he will not decline if nominated, and that assurance has been received in this city from Blaine within the last three days. In a very few days more it will cease to be a secret that Binine is in the hands of his friends, as the Blaine leaders will at once come to the front and make an aggressive campaign for his

"This movement has been pretty clearly foreshadowed for some weeks in such Blaine organs as the Tribune of this city and the Philadelphia Press, and all affectation about Blaine's candidacy will now soon be thrown off and the battle made an aggressive one. Part of the original programme was the election of Charles Emory Smith as a delegate-at-large from your State: and the failure was a great disappointment to the Blaine junta in this city; but Mr. Smith gives the assurance that Blaine can command a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation under any circumstances, and that if Blaine's nomination shall seem to be assured the delegation will be solid for him. The unexpected expressions in Massachusetts and Vermont for Blaine were not accidental, nor are they unexpected to Blaine's friends. When all of the anti-Blaine men were repos-ing on their arms because they regarded Blaine as out of the fight, the friends of Blaine were most energetic in their work in the two anti-Blaine New England States, and they got possession of Vermont and Massachusetts while the others were sleeping in fancied security. It was the expression of three hitherto anti-Blaine New England States that made Blaine cast aside his doubts and assent to the importunities

of his friends for his renomination. "It is now a positive fact that Blaine is in the field; that his friends have his assent to a movement in his favor, and that he will be nominated at Chicago if hard work and plenty of enthusi-

Minnesota Prohibition Delegates. MINNEAPOLIS, May 4.—The Minnesota delegates to the national convention of the Prohibition party, as reported by the secretary of the State central committee, is as follows:

At large-James P. Pinkham, Hennepin county: W. W. Satterlee, Hennepin; James E. Child, Watseka; Mrs. H. A. Hobart, Goodhue; Prof. T. S. Reimstad, Hennepin; A. P. Peterson, Hennepin; Huges Harrison, Hennepin; Martin Mahoney, Ramsey. First district-A. R. Bowker, Winona: C. N.

First district—A. R. Bowker, Winona; C. N. McLaughlin, Steals; C. S. Kneeland, Dodge. Second, Geo. J. Day, Nobles; J. N. Wishard, Blue; F. Grout, Rock. Third, C. A. Foster, Chippewa; C. T. Langerson, McLeod; I. C. Stearnes, Goodhue. Fourth, G. F. Wells, Ramsey; W. J. Dean. Hennepin; C. N. Woodward, Ramsey. Fifth, F. A. Richardson, St. Louis, Kanta Langer, Ottos Tail, Pater Abel. Louis; Knute Johnson, Otter Tail; Peter Abel-

Delegates to Chicago.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., May 4.-The Fifth district Republicans to-day instructed their Chicago delegates for Blaine, and adopted resolutions complimenting Ingails.

DETROIT, Mich., May 4.—The Republicans of the Tenth district to-day elected Greene Pack and Nathan N. Richardson delegates to the Chicago convention, and instructed them to vote for General Alger.

The Inundation at Winona.

WINONA, Minn., May 4.- During last night the Mississippi river rose four inches, making a registry now of fifteen feet two inches, which reaches the highest point ever known here. Fears are entertained that the water will carry away the wagon bridge crossing the river from this place to Wisconsin. It has reached the structure, and is dashing against it with tremendous force. The ferry has suspended operations, as the cable is not long enough to span the breadth of water, which is now three miles wide. The water is pouring over the levee above the city, filling up the lake, and is now backing up from below town into the lake, and every inch of rise in the river makes two inches in the cellars of the south side of the town. The big wagon bridge across Lake Winons is flooded on the south shore. The Milwaukee depot can only be reached by skiffs. The Milwaukee & St. Paul track is washed out above here so as to stop trains. All saw-mills are closed down. The Winona Mill Company closed down this morning, and water is rising rapidly in the shoe of

west ends of the city are closed, and business generally is suspended. Canada Ratifies the Fisheries Treaty. OTTAWA, Ont.. May 4 .-- Sir E. M. Ritchie, Chief-justice of the Supreme Court, came to the Senate this afternoon endowed with power as Deputy Governor-general, and assented to the act to ratify the fisheries treaty, which thus be-

comes a statute of the Dominion.

the elevator, stopping the elevation of grain. Near Schrob & Ahren's mills a fleet of boats was

kept busy carrying people to dry places, and their mill is entirely surrounded by water. The

Winona hardware works are completely sur-

rounded and all manufacturing establishments

and places of business on the north, south and

IRELAND AND THE HOLY SEE

Rumor that a Feeling of Vacillation Again Prevails in the Vatican,

Caused by the Threatened Irish Revolt Against the Pope's Decree-Possibility that the Recent Edict May be Modified.

A Very Important Utterance by Mr. Parnell Announced as a Coming Event.

High Medical Authority Furnishes the True Story of the German Crown Prince's Crippled Arm-General News by the Cable.

IRELAND AND THE POPE.

Rumors that the Threatening Outlook Causes

Hesitation at the Vatican, London, May 4. - In view of the threatened revolt against the Pope's decree in Ireland, it is reported that vacillating counsels again prevail in the Vatican. Several members of the Congregation of the Inquisition, it is understood, voted in favor of the questions submitted because of their desire to preserve harmony and in the hope that the decision of the congregation would not be so farreaching as it has proved to It is now thought probable that several of the cardinals affirming the decision of the congregation may urge his Holiness to modify the phraseology of the decree by a supplementary circular defining the extent to which Catholics may be goaded before applying the retaliatory methods peculiar to them.

Efforts are making in Dublin, in which the Viceroy is said to heartily join, to induce Queen Victoria to pay a visit to Ireland. It is believed by the projectors of this plan that her Majesty's presence in the Irish capital would elicit more and deeper expression of loyalty from the people than anything else that could be conceived, and the chief inducement held out for the application of the extreme remedy for Irish discord is persistent and indignant presentation of the fact that the Queen has actually, been in Ireland only eighteen days since she ascended the throne, fifty years ago.

The London Tablet strongly denies that the papal rescript has any connection with politics, and says it believes that the sober judgment of the nation will submit to the Pope's decision.

The people of a number of parishes in Ireland

have warned the priests that if the Pope's re-

script against the League is read in the chapels they will protest against it by leaving. Mr. William O'Brien, who was sentenced at Loughrea, yesterday, to three months' imprisonment for inciting the people of a proclaimed district to join the National League, was taken

to court again to-day to be tried on the charge of inciting the people to hold a league meeting. The crown counsel, however, announced that his charge would be withdrawn, Mr. Dillon, in a speech at Kilmurry, County Limorick, to-day, advised the people to adopt the Plan of Campaign, and to boycott all persons who take evicted farms. Though the people, he said, were bound to obey the commands

of Rome in matters of church discipline, they would not have politics dictated to them by A great deal of curiosity and not a little anxiety is manifested by the home-rule element over the coming speech of Mr. Parnell at the Eighty Club next Tuesday evening, on the Pope's edict against the Plan of Campaign and poycotting. The statement of his belief that the Irish movement need not come into collision with the tenets of the Vatican and yet be effective, has aroused the latent faculties of the curious and stimulated the fears of the anxious. The Dublin Evening Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., saying: "In an interview Cardinal Moran advised that if the National cause was condemned, Irishmen should disregard even the command of the Holy See; that the agitation for home rule must continue until victory was attained, in spite of all opposi-

PRINCE WILLIAM'S CRIPPLED ARM. It Was Broken at Birth by a Doctor Who

Kept the Secret to Himself. NEW YORK, May 4 .- There will appear in this week's issue of the Medical Record, which has given the subject of the late Emperor William's and the present German Emperor's illness more than ordinary attention, an account of the Crown Prince William and the causes to which are due his crippled arm. It will go far toward disabusing people, of the belief that Prince Willsam is afflicted with any disease of a scrofulous nature, reports to that effect having recently been sent to English and American papers from Berlin. The authority for the Record story is a physician who attended the gymnasium with the Crown Prince William, and Doctor Shrady says his information is entirely trustworthy.

The story is as follows: "The present difficulty of the Crown Prince William dates from his birth, when a fracture of the left arm occurred which resulted in that member being about two inches shorter than the other, and has given rise to the stories of his being afflicted with scrofuls. Prior to the birth of her child, Empress Victoria, the then Crown Princess, was seriously ill, and her mother, Queen Victoria, dispatched from London two English obstetricians to attend her. These physicians found themselves unable to cope with the difficulty that presented itself, and then arrived the necessity for a consultation. A messenger was dispatched for Prof. Martin, the elder, since dead, who at the time was high in the circles of the court and president of one of the universities. Piqued at the introduction of the Englishmen in the case, to the exclusion of those of the fatherland, the eminent scientist returned this answer: 'If I was not able to attend to the Crown Princess in the first place, I am not able to do it now.'
I nformed of this brusque reply of Prof. Martin,
Emperor William, at that time King of Prussia, issued an imperial edict ordering the obdurate physician to attend the Crown Princess. Such a summons had to be obeyed. Prof. Martin went to the palace. He was conducted into the presence of the Grown Princess, where were the two English obstetricians. Saluting the Crown Prince, who was in the apartment, the German physician silently gave his attention to the royal mother, overcame the difficulty that had puzzled the London doctors, placed the new-born infant in the arms of a nurse, bowed stiffly to the two professional gentlemen from England, and retired from the apartment with-

"Here was the spectacle of a proud scientific man who would not unbend for royalty. He had performed his duty in a taciturn manner it is true, but that was all. Professor Martin was dismissed from court. When the little Prince was three or four days old it was discovered that his left arm was fractured a short distance from the shoulder. Who broke it? Did the accident occur through the agency of Professor Martin, or while the babe was in the care of its English attendants! That question has never been answered, and probably never will be. The doctor who broke the arm felt the snap of the infantile bone. From the nature of things, he would keep the news to himself, fearing to have it known that to him belonged the blame. The fracture of a newly-born infant's arm is not an unusual occurrence, and it is not regarded in the medical profession as serious or attended by great danger. In this case, however, when the bones knit the left arm of the Prince was shorter than the right, and it has ever since re-

"It has been stated at different times that Prince William's eyes were bad. Had this been the case he could never have passed through the gymnasium. When he graduated the young prince, though bright and possessed of a thorough education, yet stood No. 17 in the class. This shows the impartiality of the German professors in dealing with students of the royal blood. From this story there can be no wonder at the deep-rooted prejudice in the Prince's mind against what he naturally considers the interference of foreign, particularly English, doctors in the case of his father. Whenever he glances down at his shortened left arm there must

occur to him the thought that but for the med-dling in his case it might have been as perfect as he is in every other particular."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Chamberlain Announces that He Will Never Affiliate with Former Colleagues. LONDON, May 4 .- Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at a reception given by his brother, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, to his constituents, yesterday evening, at the Queen's Arms Mansion, London, declared that he would never again ally himself with his former colleagues. The declarhimself with his former colleagues. The declaration may be of interest to some persons of Mr. Chamberlain's acquaintance, but to the general public, and especially to the members of the party he deserted when it seemed to him that the Radical-Liberal federation depended for existence upon his leadership, it is simply ridiculous. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his address, spoke of the organization of a new party, to be called the Unionist or National party, which, through titular suggestions and the strength of its leader, would unite the dissentient Liberals and the Tories.

Condition of Emperor Frederick. BERLIN, May 4 .- The Emperor was less feverish this evening. The present favorable sympoms give ground to hope that he will soon overcome the weakness remaining from the recent

crisis. The weakness especially affects his legs.
He made slight attempts to walk to-day. He passed much time in the lower salon. The weather still prevents his taking outdoor exercise. The Emperor makes himself understood more than formerly by whispers and signs, but he uses no phonetic system. The Vossische Zeitung says it has learned from a reliable source that the local disease in the Emperor's throat has little increased since the Emperor throat has little increased since the Emporor eft San Remo.

Fatal Explosion in a Tunnel. ROME, May 4.-An explosion of gas oc-

curred in a tunnel in process of excavation near Messina to-day. Six workmen were killed outright and a large number were injured. The debris closed the exits, but assistance was promptly at hand and 344 persons were rescued, many of them, however, in a dying condition.

Foreign Notes. A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the reports of the suspension of banking houses in that

The Archbishop of Paris refused to grant consecrated burial to the body of the artist Dupuis, killed by Habert in Sunday's duel. Gold has been discovered at Festiniog. North Wales. The quartz that has been assayed

yielded five ounces of gold to the ton. The Porte will despatch troops to quell the disturbances at Monastir, Macedonia, where the Servians and Greeks have rebelled against Tur-Carl Schurz dined last evening at the resi-

dence of Prince Bismarck. Among the invited guests were Count Von Stolberg-Wernigerode and Count Doenhoaf-Friedrichstein. The friends of the late Dinah Mulock Craik, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," are about

o erect a marble medallion to her memory in Tewkesbury Abbey, Tewkesbury, England. Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, is soon to make a tour of her dominion. The European Queens seem to be rather restless just at present. Perhaps they want to show off their spring

Nineteen carriages and a new Lebelrifle have been stolen from the factory at Dousi, France. The officials are inquiring into the theft, as it is uspected the articles were taken at the instance

The day the Emperor died there were sent off from the Berlin telegraph office 29,878 messages, aggregating 799,926 words. On the following day this record was beaten with 36,615 messages, aggregating 1,115,551 words. A lady named Miklucho Maclay, aunt of the

New Guinea explorer Maclay, has been mur-dered at St. Petersburg by robbers, who secured 15,000 roubles from her apartments. Two persons suspected of complicity in the crime have been arrested.

NEGRO TROUBLES IN ALABAMA.

A Conflict in Which Two Colored Men Are Reported Killed and Several Whites Injured.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 4 -- A special to the Advertiser reports a bad condition of affairs in Lowndes county, growing out of the recent lynching of a negro murderer by a white mob. The negroes have been threatening vengeance, it seems, and to-day the sheriff, with a posse, went to Sandy Ridge and arrested fifteen negroes. On the way back to Hayneville, the county-seat, the posse encountered a mob of armed negroes. A fight ensued, and two whites were injured and several negroes killed. After several volleys the negroes dispersed. They are reported to be assembling again in large numbers, and the sheriff has telegraphed to the Governor for troops. Four companies from Montgomery are now leaving for the scene, including an artillery

and cavalry company. The Grays, Blues and Mounted Rifles, the latter with their horses, left for Letohatchie, cided not to take the artillery. in Lowndes county, at 11:30 to-night. It was dethe conflict this afternoon Deputy Sheriff Meriwether and D. Cook, whites, were wounded, and two negroes were probably killed. It is reported that the negroes are arming and collecting in large numbers. Ever since the lynching of Calloway, in March, the negroes have been threatening vengeance. In attempting to arrest one of them, a few days ago, he resisted, and the sheriff wounded him. This infuriated the negroes and precipitated the conflict to-day.

A NEBRASKA TRAGEDY.

Seven Persons Said to Have Been Murdered and an Effort Made to Burn the Bodies.

ARLINGTON, Neb., May 4 .- Mrs. Treese, Fred Goateluscher, her son-in-law, his wife, three children and a younger brother, Louis, were burned to death this morning. The barn on the Treese farm was found at daybreak by neighbors to be on fire. It was too late to render assistance, and the barn burned to the ground. together with some fifteen horses. No trace of the family could be found until one of the neighbors found a boot protruding from the ruins. An examination resulted in fluding the seven bodies burned into an unrecognizable mass. A hired man who was employed by Mrs. Treese is missing, and is suspected of having murdered the entire family, conveyed their bodies to the barn, and then fired the building.

A Young Girl's Two Husbands. CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 4.—The story has already been published of the marriage of Dr. Atkinson, of Chester, S. C., to Miss Florence Little, of Gaffney City, and her confession to him that she had previously been married to Augustus Mintz. Mr. Mintz now tells his side of the story. Miss Little, early in January, sent for Mintz. He says: "She seemed sad and she said to me I am to be married to Dr. Atkinson. Forgive ma.' On the 30th of January I rode out with her. We came to the fork roads. I suggested that one was the Atkinson road and the other mine, and, placing the reins in her hands, told her to drive the road of her choice. She gracefully reined the team into the Mintz road and drove to the Rev. Mr. Carter's and we were married. I left her at home with the understanding that the affair was to be kept secret. Several nights after I met her at a party, when she said to me, 'No one has any idea of our marriage. Dr. Atkinson will be here to-morrow. If he asks me to marry him what shall I do? The next day the news reached me of the marriage of my wife and Dr. Atkinson. I told my secret to my father, who went with me to Rev. Mr. Carter's, who gave a certificate of mine and Miss Little's marriage. Mrs. Mintz now appears in society as Mrs. At-kinson." The double-married woman is now at her home, while both husbands are seeking

Unsuccessful Broker Kills Himself. NEW YORK, May 4 .- James H. Hunting, a stock-broker, who had lost money in bucket-shop speculations, shot himself dead in the Washington building, to-day, after leaving a note to Cyrus W. Field, jr., in which he said: It seems almost impossible for me to succeed. As a last favor, will you send my body home for burial, as cheaply as possible, as I have no friend but you.

JIM.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL

Further Testimony as to the Standard Oil Company's Business Methods.

Its Competitors Were Ruined by Fair Means If Possible, but a Way Was Usually Found to Remove a Troublesome Opponent.

Messrs. Caswell and Guenther Criticise the Democratic Tariff Measure.

An Explanation of Mr. Ingalla's Recent Allusion to Knights of the Golden Circle and Belgian Rifles-Washington Notes.

THE TRUST INQUIRY.

Further Testimony as to the Standard's Methods-The Investigation Closed.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Mr. George Rice, of Marietta, O., was recalled by the House committee on manufactures to-day. He produced a statement showing the difference in tariff rates on coal oil and cotton seed oil on the Missouri Pacific and the Queen & Crescent railroads, coal oil going south and cotton-seed oil north. The Louisville & Nashville road officials had absolutely refused to give the witness rates south from Nashville, and he was obliged to ship in a roundabout way and pay a heavier tariff than that charged to other dealers. For the past five or six years he has received letters from persons buying oil of him, in which they complained that they had been threatened by the Standard Oil company for purchasing oil from him. He had large numbers of those letters, and would produce them before the committee. The witness did not think the interstate-commerce ac was radical enough. There were two important amendments needed, viz.: That the fines and penalties provided by the act should apply to the shipper as well as to the carrier, and that these fines and penalties should go to the informer instead of to the government.

Mr. C. M. Adams, of St. Louis, secretary of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a company affiliated with the Standard, testified that the company's rate on tank oil since the interstate-commerce act went into effect, from Cleveland to East St. Louis, was forty-seven cents per barrel, and on barrel oil sixty-two cents. A number of questions were put to the witness with regard to the rates prior to the passage of the inter-state-commerce act, but his reply was that he could not answer the questions. A number of letters from various persons, on

which Mr. Rice had based his statement that the Standard had attempted to intimidate dealers who did not buy oil from it, were next put in evidence. Their general tenor was that the Standard had either reduced or threatened to reduce temporarily the prices of oil below the cost of production, wherever merchants bought oil from Mr. Rice.

Following are the most striking sentences in the letters read: "Chess, Carley & Co., are threatening to ruin us in business if we do not stop selling oil." "We have been threatened with annihilation, but so far the coal-oil war has not begun." "They would come here and ruin the business by fair means if they can, by underhand means if necessary. This closed the investigation, for the time be-

ng, at least, and the committee adjourned subject to a call of the chairman. It cannot be stated as yet whether the inquiry will be resumed or not. The committee has made quite an extensive examination into the sugar and Standard Oil trusts, and some of the members think it has secured sufficient information on which to base its report to the House. After the stenographic report up to date has been re-ceived, the committee will determine what further steps to take.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Messrs. Caswell and Guenther Criticise the Bill Brought in by Mr. Mills. WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Mr. Duan, of Arkan-

sas, from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, reported, and the House adopted, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to whether there is an order or regulation of the Treasury Department, the enforcement of which would prevent the overloading of vessels with freight on the great lakes; and whether there is any law in force regulating the quantity of freight to be carried by such vessels.

Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, from the committee on elections, submitted a report in the California contested election case of Lynch vs. Vanderver, and it was placed on the House calendar. The report is unanimously in favor of Vanderver, the sitting member. Private business having been dispensed with,

whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the tariff Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, criticised the method of tariff reduction proposed by the committee on ways and means, declaring that it did articles of general consumption. The committee should have provided, he contended, for the entire removal of the duty on sugar. That course would take one tax from the food of every man, woman and child. Such a relief would extend to every family, rich and poor. He would give a reasonable bounty for sugar

produced in the United States, but he would no

longer continue this great tax on the mouths of

the committee went into committee of the

sixty million people under the guise of a tax for Mr. McDonald, of Minnesota, spoke in opposition to the protective system and expatiated upon the injuries resulting to the people by the locking up of a vast surplus in the treasury. He was not quite satisfied with the bill, because it did not go far enough. He would place coal iron ore and sugar on the free list. He warned the Republican party that it had better meet the Democratic party half way in its effort for

Mr. Guenther, of Wisconsin, remarked that his colleague, Mr. Hudd, had swallowed the

whole dose prepared by the Democratic majority, and he seemed to relish it greatly, and was endeavoring by political sophistry to persuade the people of his district that it was a very palatable decoction, a panacea for all evils, the long-looked-for Democratic St. Jacobs oil that would heal all the evils of the body-politic. [Laughter. The Republicans generally were in favor of abolishing entirely the tax on tobacco, amounting to about \$40,000,000; also, the tax on spirits used in the arts and manufactures, amounting to about \$6,000,000. Should further reduction be necessary, they proposed to abolish the duty on sugar, and in order to foster sugar production they would pay a bounty to the producer amounting to a sum equal to the present tax. This would give the people free sugar, and would not destroy or prevent the extension of any established industry. This policy would make a reduction of about \$80,000,000 certain and absolute, instead of problematical, like the method proposed by the Democratic party. Quoting the last line of the distich with which his colleague closed his speech, "We are taxed from the cradle plumb into the grave," Mr. Guenther said that the poet must have thought of the internal revenue collector. Hardly had the little babe come into the world than it needed a little pepermint to soothe the griping in its little bowels; then came the internal revenue collector. clothed with the power of the national government and with the army and navy at his back, and exacted from the little innocent 315 per cent. internal taxes on paregoric, and 425 per cent. on essence of peppermint. [Laughter.] Being an American child, with an eye to business, of course the baby took the paregorie, because it was cheaper. But finally the child succumbed, in the hope that it had escaped from the collector. But, no; it was taxed after its death. The sorrowing mother placed a cloth saturated in alcohol over the pale face, and on that alcohol the internal revenue spy collected a tax of 450 per cent. That internal revenue tax was what the Republicans wanted repealed. He was in favor of revision of the tariff, but he wanted it revised by its friends, not by its foes. He wanted to protect everything American. He wanted the standard of wages kept up, not lowered. Ha was in favor of restoring the wool tariff of 1867. He was a firm believer in a tariff which not only supplied means for the expenses of the government, but at the same time built up and encouraged home manufactures, developed the inexhaustible resources of the country, and gave He concludes with a quotation from his last an-employment to millions of our people. While mual report, that it would be better to allow

he deplored the condition of the workingmen of the country of his birth, he did not feel called upon as an American to give aid to them at the expense of the laboring people of America.

Mr. Carruth, of Kentucky—How are you on

the tax on empty bottles!

Mr. Guenther—I am all right. How are you on full bottles! [Laughter.] Mr. Guenther, proceeding, ridiculed the statement made by his colleague that the lumber interests of Wisconsin had not been benefited by the tax on lumber. He argued that that tax had been of great benefit to the people of Wisconsin. It had prevented Canada from competing with them in the markets of Chicago. Had Canada been permitted to bring lumber into the United States, Canada would have experienced the great prosperity which Wisconsin to-day enjoyed. In conclusion, he expressed his willingness to allow the people to bring in a verdict in the case of protection against free trade, and he prophesied that that verdict would consign the Democratic party to a place among the stragglers in the grand national procession of American industries. [Applause.]

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the bill. ment made by his colleague that the lumber in-

The committee then rose and the House took a recess until 8 P. M., the evening session being for the consideration of private pension bills. At its evening session the House passed twenty-seven pension bills and at 10:30 adjourned tili-to-morrow.

THOSE BELGIAN RIFLES.

An Article in Elucidation of a Paragraph of Senator Ingalis's Speech.

Washington Special. A special to the New York World from Burlington, N. J., has the following interesting

statement about Senator Wall and the Belgian Senator Ingalls in his speech yesterday said:
"The Knights of the Golden Circle, which the
Senator said he never belonged to, had a ritual. of which 112 copies were found in the Senator's office at the time when Hancock was at the bloody angle. In that same office was found correspondence between the Senator and a Senator from New Jersey, for the purpose of furnishing twenty thousand stand of arms—not to the national government, because the Senator was not in sympathy with the national government; not to the State government of

Indiana, because that government was in loyal hands, but for the purpose, as might be imagined, of carrying out the objects and purposes of Senator Wall, whose name is used in the Ingalls speech, was ex-Mayor of Burlington, at one time a member of the Legislature, and was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of John R. Thompson, who died in December, 1864. The period he served was only from January to March, when William Wright beat him for the long term. Senator Wall was an exceedingly warm secessionist, and some thought him insane on the subject. He offered to seil to Senator Voorhees twenty thousand Beigian rifles that were secretly stored away somewhere in South Jersey. A dezen or wo of samples were on exhibition in Burington. It was part of the plan, if the sale was consummated, to equip the Engle Artilleries with them. This military organization had its origin in the old Hope house and numbered eighty men. It was composed of men of strong anti-Union endencies. It was named after Commodore

Engle, a stanch Democrat but a Unionist It

was for moral effect that it was so titled. To

prevent being sent out under the draft act the

organization assumed military proportions and applied to Quartermaster-general Perrine for Major Allen, who was a stanch Unionist, rushed to Trenton and let the secret out that these artillerists were not in sympathy with the government. The arms were refused them and hep an unsuccessful effort was made to sell the Belgian rifles to the Knights of the Golden Cross. During the anti-draft riots in New York this organization and its sympathizers had a parade. "Had it not been a moonlight night." said one of the participants, "we would have lone some violence." The Union League quarers were to have been destroyed that night. Senator Wall made himself notorious by writing a scathing letter to Montgomery Blair, who had suppressed unpatriotic newspapers. General Seward had him on his list, and he was promptly arrested and sent to Ft. Lafayette, where he remained several months in 1863. No

MINOR MATTERS.

The Coming Convention of Lawyers-The Purposes of the Meeting.

one is able to tell how the 20,000 stand of arms came into possession of the Burlington people. Senator Wall died in Elizabeth in 1872.

WASHINGTON, May 4.-The convention of lawyers to be held in this city on the 22d of this month promises to be an important and interesting event. The bar association of this District has invited every bar association in the country, State and local, of which it has knowledge, to send delegates, and wishes it understood that associations which have not received its circulars should not hesitate, on that account, to send representatives to the convention. A large proportion of the principal States and cities of the Union have already appointed delegates. The district association has apappointed a committee on arrangements. composed of fifteen of its mem-bers, ten of whom are also delegates. The object of the convention is to form a permanent organization of the profession, to be composed of representatives from every bar association in the country. One leading purpose of the organization, when formed, will be to bring about uniformity in the legislation of the States in regard to bills of exchange and promissory notes and commercial transactions generally, formalities of conveyancing, the execution of wills, legal procedure, marriage and divorce and other subjects as to which the present heterogeneous system produces endless confusion. From the responses already received it is apparent that the convention will be composed of the ablest members of the profession in the States and cities from which they are coming, and that it will be the most notable assemblage of eminent lawyers ever held in the United States.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

J. Bullington, English; J. Moore, Manville: J. Henderson, Columbus: J. McCurley, Anderson; J. W. Hacker, Elizabethtown; J. M. Starbuck, Greensboro; G. Maxner, Oak Forest; S. Stewart, Elkhart; A. Galbraith, Rensselser: J. Buffinton, Rookville; J. Kites, Deedsville; F. Schumaker, Jamestown; J. Branyan, Albion; J. M. Burk, Crawfordsville; W. S. Patterson, Fairland; W. M. Nicholson, Chambersburg; B. C. Berry, Jeffersonville; J. A. Miller, Snoddy's Mills; A. Schop, Pittsburg; W. Braman, Mil ford; T. W. Lankford, Brightwood; G. W. Hobble, Andrews; F. D. Richmond, Nappanee; S. Somers, Huffman; H. R. Tinsley, Crawfordsville; J. Schoof, Boonville; F. Sexton, South Granger; S. Auspach, Altoga; C. S. Rice, Centerville; J. Lay, Lebanon; J. Carmichael, Seeleyville; T. F. Townsend, Vandalia; J. S. Barnett, Jasper; S. Myers, Plymouth; C. C. Allison, Plainfield; J. R. Phillips, Winchester; T. Ford, Rockport; B. T. Alcorn. Mackville; B. F. Bates, Altoga; W. H. McCalip, Lewis Creek; J. Hauser, Tell City; L Sartz, Williamsport; E. F. Wann, Waterman; W. A. Fleming, Pleasantville; J. Sappenfield, Altoga; M. J. Howell, New Philadelphia; S. R. Stiles, Martinville; D. Fletcher, Muncie; R. Trowbridge, Vallonia; E. Gaskins, Farmersburg; D. Kessler, Hartford Citv; C. O'Brien, Delphi: W. A. Elev, Berner: J. P. Setser, Houston; M. G. Pratt. Valparaiso; W. Dye, Waterloo; A. E. Lake, Fontellett; D. B. Brush, Waveland; J. M. Chase, Terre Haute; W. Haggerty, Marion; J. Wolfe, Kirklin; J. Harris, Salem; W. Thicksten, Vernon; R. J. Gorbet, Versailles; J. W. Woods, Indianapolis; W. E. McLelland, Madison; W. Mitchell, Dela-ware; A. Starr, Bedford; widow of D. Fletcher, Muncie; father of A. Pea, Vincennes; mother of P. Denton, Brownstown; widow of J. Einsiedler, Tell City; widow of W. S. Reavis, Francisco; mother of W. S. Butcher, Ghent; widow of T. Powell, Burnett's Creek; widow of W. B. Aldrich, Greensburg; mother of S. M. Davidson, Evansville; widow of G. Bicket, Wakarusa; minors of J. F. Neil, Kokome; father of G. Wagoner, Ewing; widow of R Weitzel, Evansville; widow of O. Richev, Milroy: widow of C. H. Moss, North Madison; widow of J. Tabor, Story; father of J. Starrett, Valcene; mother of R. M. Davis, Lexington; father of D. H. Gard, Garrett.

Alleged Abuses by the Fur-Seal Company. WASHINGTON, May 4 -The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the House a report by Governor Swineford, of Alaska, upon the operations of the Alaska Seal and Fur Company (the Alaska Commercial Company) in which he alleges that the company has grossly abused the natives. and attaches an affidavit to sustain his charges.